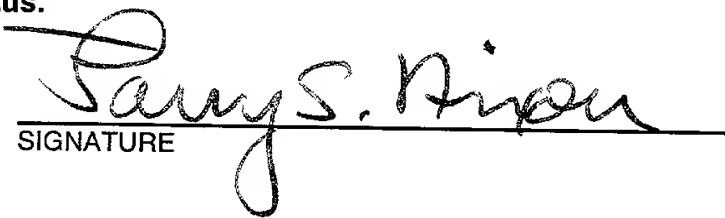


FORM PTO-1390 (REV 11-2000)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 36-1473
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/936210 Unknown
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB00/01078	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 22 March 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 31 March 1999 13 July 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION SERVER COMPUTER		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US WRIGHT et al		
<p>Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The U.S. has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31). A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto. <input type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). <input type="checkbox"/> A English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). <p>Items 11 To 20 below concern document(s) or information included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 3.28 and 3.31 is included. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821-1.825. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information. Amended sheets: Pages 7, 19 and 20 (claims 1 through 6 		

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/936210		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB00/01078		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 36-1473							
21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY							
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 C.F.R. 1.492(a)(1)-(5): -- Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) nor international search fee (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO\$1000.00 -- International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO\$860.00 -- International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO\$710.00 -- International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)\$690.00 -- International preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)\$100.00 <div style="text-align: right;">ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</div>				<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;">\$</td> <td style="width:40%; text-align: center;">860.00</td> <td style="width:50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">\$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.00</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		\$	860.00		\$	0.00	
\$	860.00										
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Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. 1.492(e)).											
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE								
Total Claims	6	-20 =	0	X	\$18.00						
Independent Claims	3	-3 =	0	X	\$80.00						
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS(S) (if applicable)				\$270.00							
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$	860.00						
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.					0.00						
SUBTOTAL =				\$	860.00						
Processing fee of \$130.00, for furnishing the English Translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. 1.492(f)).					0.00						
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$	860.00						
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 C.F.R. 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 C.F.R. 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				+	\$ 40.00						
Fee for Petition to Revive Unintentionally Abandoned Application (\$1240.00 - Small Entity = \$620.00)				\$	0.00						
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$	900.00						
				Amount to be:							
				refunded	\$						
				Charged	\$						
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$900.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 14-1140 in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this form is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 14-1140. A duplicate copy of this form is enclosed. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The entire content of the foreign application(s), referred to in this application is/are hereby incorporated by reference in this application.											
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 C.F.R. 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.											
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C. 1100 North Glebe Road, 8 th Floor Arlington, Virginia 22201-4714 Telephone: (703) 816-4000											
				 SIGNATURE							
				Larry S. Nixon NAME							
				25,640 REGISTRATION NUMBER							
				September 10, 2001 Date							

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of

WRIGHT et al

Atty. Ref.: **36-1473**

Serial No. **Unknown**

Group:

National Phase of: **PCT/GB00/01078**

International Filing Date: **22 March 2000**

Filed: **September 10, 2001**

Examiner:

For: **SERVER COMPUTER**

* * * * *

September 10, 2001

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to calculation of the filing fee and in order to place the above identified application in better condition for examination, please amend the claims as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please substitute the following amended claims for corresponding claims previously presented. A copy of the amended claims showing current revisions is attached.

3. (Amended) A server computer as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a clock, wherein the or each computer file stored on said server computer has an associated expiry date; such that:

said means arranged to validate the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file invalidates said digital signature if the current clock date is later than the expiry date associated with the or each computer file.

WRIGHT et al
Serial No. **Unknown**

REMARKS

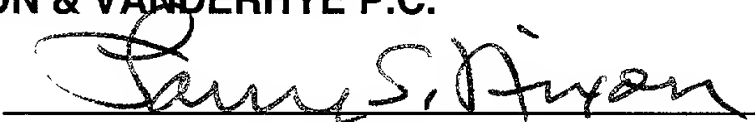
Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version with markings to show changes made.**"

The above amendments are made to place the claims in a more traditional format.

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

By:



Larry S. Nixon

Reg. No. **25,640**

LSN:Imy

1100 North Glebe Road, 8th Floor
Arlington, VA 22201-4714
Telephone: (703) 816-4000
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

3. (Amended) A server computer as claimed in [any one of claims 1 to 2] claim 1 further comprising a clock, wherein the or each computer file stored on said server computer has an associated expiry date; such that:

said means arranged to validate the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file invalidates said digital signature if the current clock date is later than the expiry date associated with the or each computer file.

5/pr/2

1

SERVER COMPUTER

The present invention relates to a method of and apparatus for the serving of
5 computer files. It has application, in particular, to the secure serving of digitally
signed computer files.

The notion of associating a sign of some form with a document or an object to
denote, for example, authorship or ownership has long been in existence. It is an
10 unfortunate reflection on human nature that the related notion of falsely associating a
sign with a document or with an object to indicate false authorship or ownership has
also long been in existence.

With the advent of the printing press and the printed document and, more recently,
15 the digital or electronic computer and the digital or electronic document, the problems
of the faithful reproduction and the convenient editing or alteration of documents
have been much ameliorated.

As will be well known, a digital document can typically be altered or copied as many
20 times as is wished without any change in quality since it is only the digital bits
representing the information content of the document that are changing. If a digital
document is created by a first party and then covertly altered by a second party, it
may well be difficult for a third party subsequently reading the document to tell that it
has been altered.

25

The advent of networked communication between computers and in particular the
rise of the Internet and the World Wide Web has meant that vast numbers of
computers all over the world can now communicate with each other using common
protocols. Electronic documents are often now made available as Web Pages on a
30 Web Site.

It will be well known that the World Wide Web (or simply 'Web' hereinafter) has a
wide variety of associated concepts and standards. A rich source of information

relating to these concepts and standards is the World Wide Web Consortium (http://www.w3c.org), a body hosted by the Laboratory for Computer Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Concepts such as a 'Web Server', a 'Web Site', a 'Web Page', a 'Web Browser', a 'Hyperlink' and a 'Uniform Resource
5 Locator' and standards such as the 'HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP)' and the 'HyperText Markup Language (HTML)' will be well known.

A problem faced by those parties wishing to distribute content in the form of electronic documents or files, for example, on the World Wide Web, has been the
10 vulnerability of the stored content to deliberate alteration by unauthorised third parties accessing the content over a communications network.

Should an unauthorised third party manage to access a given Web Server, they might, for example, edit a Web Page stored on that Web Server. When the Web Page is
15 subsequently viewed with a Web Browser, the content of the Web Page would then reflect the message of the unauthorised third party rather than the original content provider.

It will be appreciated that a wide variety of motives may exist for unauthorised third
20 parties to attempt to subvert the message delivered by a given piece of content but it is probably safe to assume that in all cases the content provider would prefer not to have the message delivered by its content tampered with and then presented to the browsing world as its own.

25 A first present day approach to tackling this problem of the vulnerability of stored content to alteration by unauthorised third parties might attempt to ensure that the stored content is never accessible to unauthorised third parties.

One example of this approach is the use of a so-called 'firewall'. As will be well
30 known a firewall may be used to protect a computer connected to a network by controlling traffic between the computer and the network such that only certain types of traffic, as defined by the computer administrator, are allowed to pass from the network to the computer or vice versa. In theory this should prevent unauthorised

third parties from accessing the computer from the network such that they could alter the content stored on that computer. Naturally such a firewall cannot protect the stored content from alteration by a malicious user validly operating inside the firewall

- 5 In practice it will be well known that real-world implementations of firewalls are often far from secure.

A second approach, mindful of the fact that the content might have been altered either when stored or during transmission over a communications channel, is to
10 perform a check on downloaded content to see if it has been tampered with.

One simple example of this second approach is the use of a so-called 'checksum'. As will be well known a checksum is computed from a given block of data, yielding a value which is then associated with that block of data. If the checksum computation
15 is run again, any change in the data will cause a change in the checksum value. Checksum methods are most often employed as a simple check to detect corruption during transmission of data. In theory then, when a given piece of content is downloaded along with an initial checksum value, a new checksum value can be computed for the downloaded content, which can then be compared with the original
20 checksum value sent along with the content. If the original checksum value and the newly derived checksum value are the same then there may be some confidence that the content has not been altered after the computation of the original checksum value, which might be either whilst stored or during transmission.

- 25 In practice it will be appreciated however, that any unauthorised third party able enough, for example, to access and tamper with stored content may well be able enough to alter the original checksum accordingly. If this were done then the checksum comparison performed when the content is downloaded would falsely indicate that the content had not been tampered with since its original storage.

30

More sophisticated examples of this second approach involve the use of so-called 'digital signatures'. The theory and practice of digital signatures have become very

well known over the past few years as the Internet and more particularly the World Wide Web have experienced exponential growth.

A treatment of digital signatures may, for example, be found in 'Applied
5 Cryptography: Protocols, Algorithms and Source Code in C' by Bruce Schneier,
second edition 1996, John Wiley & Sons. A further treatment of digital signatures
may be found in 'PGP: Pretty Good Privacy' by Simson Garfinkel, first edition 1995,
O'Reilly & Associates. Terms such as 'public key', 'private key', 'hash function' and
'message digest function' will be well understood.

10

Digital signature techniques utilise so-called 'public key' cryptographic methods. As
will be well known, public key cryptography uses an algorithmically related pair of
keys, a so-called 'public key' and a so-called 'private key', to encrypt messages,
rather than the single key of more traditional symmetric key cryptography. The public
15 key is intended to be widely distributed in the public domain whereas the private key
must be kept absolutely secret. Crucially, knowledge of the public key does not allow
the private key to be determined. Typically, a message encrypted with a public key is
decrypted and can only be decrypted with the corresponding private key. The
encryption process is symmetric however such that an encryption operation
20 performed with the private key can be decrypted with the public key. A successful
decryption with a given public key guarantees that the message was encrypted with
the matched private key.

Public key cryptography can be used to attempt to secure a communications channel
25 such that content transmitted over that channel cannot be intercepted and
compromised. One example of such an application is the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
protocol, originally developed by the Netscape Communications Corporation
(Mountain View CA, USA). For communication between, for example, a client
computer and a server computer, such a protocol first authenticates the server
30 computer using public key cryptography and then shares a symmetric key for use in
encrypting all further communication between the client and server computers. A
protocol such as SSL thus both protects against a first server computer pretending to
be a second server computer and serving data falsely purporting to be from that

second server computer and prevents any unauthorised third party intercepting and altering communications during transmission. Such a protocol is, however, aimed at the securing of content during transmission, not at solving the problem of the stored content being vulnerable to alteration.

5

Digital signature techniques using public key cryptography allow checks not only as to 'authentication', guaranteeing that a digitally signed 'document' does in fact originate from the party whose signature the document bears but also as to 'integrity', guaranteeing that the contents of the document have not been tampered
10 with since the originating party digitally signed the document.

The process by which digital signatures are employed in order to perform a check on downloaded content to see if it has been tampered with will be discussed below in greater detail having regard to the invention. It will suffice at this point to consider
15 the functionality provided through the use of digital signatures in the following example of the second approach.

The Microsoft Corporation (Redmond WA, USA) has developed so-called 'Authenticode™'. Authenticode™ software is installed on client computers and is
20 directed towards checking software that has been downloaded over a network from, for example, a server computer, to see if the software has been tampered with in an unauthorised fashion. Each such piece of code will have been digitally signed. Having regard to a particular piece of digitally signed code downloaded over a network, before the installation or execution of the code, Authenticode™ may check the digital
25 signature to see if it is valid. A selection of a 'high', 'medium' or 'none' Authenticode™ safety setting must be made in the client software. With a 'high' setting Authenticode™ will not allow the installation or execution of code whose associated digital signature proves to be invalid. With, however, a 'medium' setting, Authenticode™ will warn the user that the code is 'untrustworthy' but will allow the
30 option of installing or executing it if the user wishes. With a safety setting of 'none', Authenticode™ provides no such warning.

As will be evident, an arrangement such as Authenticode™, checking code downloaded to a client at that client, can only go so far in protecting stored content. Such checking performed at the client will involve the sending of the content in question to the client computer. In this way, content that has been tampered with will still be sent out over the network to the client. It may be that an arrangement such as Authenticode™ may be configured to deny the installation or execution of an 'untrustworthy' piece of code, but the code still exists at the client and it cannot be guaranteed that an able enough user could not access it. Alternatively, it is clear that such a configuration can be changed to allow the installation or execution of 'untrustworthy' code if so wished.

It will be appreciated that neither with the first approach to the problem of the content alteration (attempting to ensure that the stored content is never accessible to unauthorised third parties), nor with the second approach, (attempting to perform a check on downloaded content to see if it has been tampered with), is it guaranteed that the altered content will not be seen.

In the first case if, for example, the relevant firewall had been breached and unbeknownst to the Web Site administrator the stored content had been altered, the altered content would be viewed by anyone accessing the Web Page until such time as the Web Site administrator noticed or was informed of the alteration and took corrective action.

In similar fashion, in the second case if, for example, the digital signature authentication of the relevant downloaded content had failed, then, as mentioned above, although the content will be deemed 'untrustworthy', it may well be open to the 'downloader' to view or otherwise execute the 'untrustworthy' altered content. Indeed, a situation can be imagined where the notoriety of a Web Page that had been tampered with by an unauthorised third party is the very reason for persons wanting to view the Web Page, before the Web Site administrator can take corrective action. Again, even if the downloader is prevented from, for example, executing an untrustworthy file, that file has still been sent out over a network and it may well be possible to access a copy of the file at some point in the process.

20-06-2001

/S/OWH/0001

ARTICLE 34

09/936210 GB0001078
518 Rec'd PCT/PTO 10 SEP 2001

7

- In contrast with these present day approaches however, according to the invention there is provided a server computer comprising: means arranged to store one or more computer files; means arranged to store one or more digital signatures; each
- 5 computer file having an associated digital signature; means arranged to receive a request from at least one other computer for access to at least one computer file stored on said server computer; means arranged to retrieve the or each requested computer file; means arranged to retrieve the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file; means arranged to validate the digital signature
- 10 associated with the or each requested computer file; and means arranged to deny said other computer access to the or each requested computer file if the digital signature associated with the or each respective requested computer file is invalid.

- Advantageously, in this way it is assured that if the computer file storage
- 15 security is breached and one or more files tampered with, it will not be possible for any external party to see the results of the tampering. No access can be given to a computer file unless the digital signature associated with that computer file has been validated. In particular, no copy of a computer file can leave the file server computer where it is stored unless the digital signature associated with that computer file has
- 20 been validated. Thus, if the file has been tampered with, no external third party will be able to obtain a copy of it. There can be no possibility of the message or functionality of the original computer file being subverted by an unauthorised third party to their own ends.

- 25 A method of operating a server computer is also provided.

An embodiment of the invention by way of example will now be discussed with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

- 30 Figure 1A represents first and second conventional computers connected to a communications network;

Figure 1B represents such a conventional computer;

Figure 1B represents such a conventional computer;

Figure 2 illustrates a procedural flowchart for the digital signing of a digital document;

5 Figure 3 illustrates the entities involved in the process of Figure 2;

Figure 4 illustrates a procedural flowchart for the serving of digitally signed documents;

10 Figure 5 illustrates a procedural flowchart for the authentication of the digital signature of a digitally signed document; and

Figure 6 illustrates the entities involved in the process of Figure 5.

15 Figure 1A illustrates a conventional general purpose computer 100, suitable for use as a Web Server. Such a computer 100 is illustrated in Figure 1B and will typically have at least a central processing unit (CPU) 102, read-only memory (ROM) 104, random-access memory (RAM) 106, a storage device such as a hard disk 108, a device for reading from and writing to storage media such as a floppy disk drive 110 for reading
20 from and writing to floppy disks and input and output ports 112 for connection to other devices or communications networks.

Returning to Figure 1A, a floppy disk 114 is indicated for the floppy disk drive 110 to read from or write to. The computer 100 is connected to a communications network
25 116, which in this embodiment is to be understood as the well known Internet, utilising, for example, Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). A second conventional general purpose computer 118, suitable for use as a Web Client, is similarly connected to the Internet communications network 116.

30 The computer 100 may utilise any suitable operating system, well known examples being Microsoft Windows™ NT , Linux or any one of the other many versions of Unix. Application programs may be written in any of many well known suitable languages in which to write application programs, one well known example of which is C++.

Such an operating system and application programs may be loaded onto the storage device 108 of the computer 100.

The functionality disclosed in accordance with this embodiment of the invention may be implemented as a software module application program to be executed by the computer 100. This software application program may then be stored in any suitable computer readable storage media form, for example on floppy disk 114, for loading into the computer 100, via the floppy disk drive 110, for execution. A well known alternative would be to store the software application on a CD-ROM (not shown) for loading into the computer 100 via a CD-ROM drive (not shown) for execution. A further well known alternative would be to download the software application program over the network 116, for execution by the computer 100.

In this embodiment the computer 100 has one or more software application programs loaded onto it which, when executed, will cause the computer 100 to operate as a Web Server. One or more Web Documents will be stored on the appropriate storage device of the Web Server, as is conventional.

One or more software application programs loaded onto the second computer 108, including a Web Browser program, when executed, enable communication using World Wide Web protocols and in particular allow the viewing of Web Pages, for example those hosted on the Web Server computer 100, using a Web Browser.

A conventional digital signing process will now be discussed having regard to Figures 2 and 3. It will be appreciated that the structure of Figures 2 and 3 is mirrored; Figure 2 illustrates a procedural flowchart of the process of the digital signing of a digital or electronic document whilst Figure 3 illustrates in simple fashion the behaviour of the corresponding entities. It will be further appreciated that the steps indicated in the procedural flowchart will be carried out through execution of the software application running on the Web Server 100.

By way of example in this embodiment, the Web Documents considered are Web Pages, typically HyperText Markup Language (HTML) documents, stored on the

appropriate storage device of the Web Server 100, in this example, the hard disk. It is to be noted however that this example is non-limiting; many other forms of computer file are equally able to be treated according to the invention (including, for example, documents of formats other than HTML, images in, for example, Joint Photographic
5 Experts Group (JPEG) format and downloadable software programs).

In first step 200 a document is selected for digital signing. Such a document 300 is illustrated in Figure 3.

10 In a second step 202, the document to be signed is run through a so-called 'hash' function. The hash function derives a short representation of the document, which is often referred to as the 'hash' of the document. The document to be signed 300 and the hash of the document to be signed 302 are figuratively illustrated in Figure 3. The hash function and the hash of the document are often alternatively referred to as the
15 'message digest' function and the 'message digest' respectively. Two well known examples of hash functions are the MD5 and SHA hash functions.

It will be well known that the hash of a document produced by a hash function is remarkably sensitive to the contents of the document. If, for example, a text
20 document is altered by so much as the insertion of a full stop, then a hash generated before the insertion of the full stop and a hash generated after the insertion of the full stop will, in general, be completely different.

In a third step 204, a digital signature is created by encrypting the hash of the
25 document using a private key. It will be appreciated that this private key might be the private key of any of a number of parties including, for example, the creator of the content, the owner of the content or the administrator of the content. The notion of an approved signing party with associated approved keys will be discussed below. The hash of the document to be signed 302 and the digital signature 304 are
30 illustrated in Figure 3.

Once so created, the digital signature for the document to be signed may be stored on the appropriate storage device of the Web Server 100, in this example, the hard disk.

- 5 Alternatively in an optional fourth step 206, the digital signature so created is appended to the document to be signed to create a digitally signed document. The digitally signed document 306 is illustrated in Figure 3. The digitally signed document can then be stored on the appropriate storage device of the Web Server 100, in this example, the hard disk.

10

A document serving process according to the invention will be discussed having regard to Figures 1, 4, 5 and 6. Again, it will be appreciated that steps indicated in the procedural flowcharts will be carried out through execution of the software application running on the Web Server 100.

15

Having regard to Figures 1 and 4, in a first step 400, the Web Server 100 receives a request from the second computer 114 for access to a given Web Page stored on the Web Server 100. As will be well known, this request will typically be initiated through the user of the second computer 114 clicking on a hyperlink, the Uniform Resource
20 Locator (URL) of which points to the given Web Page. As will be further well known, the Web Server 100 will have a process monitoring TCP port 80 for receiving incoming connections from clients. Once a TCP connection has been established, then the HTTP request for the Web Page can be made as above.

- 25 In a second step 402, the Web Page corresponding to the URL request is retrieved from the appropriate storage device of the Web Server 100, in this example, the hard disk.

- In a third step 404 the digital signature corresponding to that Web Page is also
30 retrieved from the appropriate storage device of the Web Server, in this example, the hard disk. It will be appreciated that if the digital signature had already been appended to the document in accordance with optional step 206 above, then this step would be performed upon retrieval of the document itself.

In a fourth step 406, the digital signature associated with the document is validated.

A procedural flowchart of the process of digital signature validation is illustrated in
5 Figures 5 and 6. This process of digital signature validation provided for in step 406
will now be discussed having regard to Figures 5 and 6 before returning to discussion
of the steps as illustrated in Figure 4. It will be appreciated that the structure of
Figures 5 and 6 is mirrored; Figure 5 illustrates a procedural flowchart of the process
of digital signature validation whilst Figure 6 illustrates in simple fashion the
10 behaviour of the corresponding entities.

Having regard to Figure 5, in a first step 500, the digital signature associated with the
document is decrypted with a public key, in this case the public key corresponding to
the private key first used to sign the hash or message digest of the document. As will
15 be well known this decryption will yield the hash of the document. The digital
signature 600 associated with the requested document and the hash 602 obtained
through the decryption are illustrated in Figure 6.

In a second step 502, the document is again run through the same hash function as
20 was originally used in the process of digitally signing the document. In this way a
new hash of the document is derived. The document 604 and the new hash of the
document 606 are illustrated in Figure 6.

It will be appreciated that if the public key used to decrypt the digital signature
25 associated with the requested document was not the matched public key for the
private key used to sign the hash of the document, then the digital signature will not
decrypt correctly. As a consequence, the hash of the document obtained through the
decryption will not be the correct one and will not be the same as the new hash of
the document. Similarly, it will be further appreciated that if the document has been
30 altered inbetween the signing of the document including the generation of the hash
and the generation of the new hash then the hash and the new hash will not be the
same.

Consequently, in a third step 504, the hash of the document and the new hash of the document are compared. The comparison of the hash of the document 602 and the new hash of the document 606 is figuratively illustrated in Figure 6.

5 If the hash and the new hash are identical then not only is it guaranteed that the party considered to have signed the document did in fact sign the document (i.e. the public key used in the decryption correctly matched the private key used to sign to document) but it is also guaranteed that the document has not been altered since generation of the digital signature (i.e. the hash of the document and the new hash of
10 the document are identical). The comparison of the hash of the document and the new hash of the document returns a result to the authentication question posed in step 406. The digital signature associated with the requested document either passes the validation test or it does not.

15 Discussion of the document serving process may now return to a consideration of Figure 4.

If the digital signature is validated then, in a fifth step 408, the Web Server proceeds to send the Web Page to the requesting party, in conventional fashion.

20

It is to be noted that, in a more general case, once the digital signature associated with a computer file has been validated, the server computer could allow access to the computer file other than sending the whole file at once to the client computer. By way of example, the server computer might instead open a communication session
25 with the client computer and stream portions of the file to the client computer as required.

If the digital signature is not validated however, which is to say that either the document has been altered since the digital signature associated with that document
30 was created or that the document was in fact signed by someone other than who was represented as having signed the document, then the Web Server will not proceed to send the document at all. Instead, in a sixth step 410, the Web Server will

send a Web Page to the requesting party informing them that the Web Page that they have requested is not available.

In a seventh step 412, the Web Server might, for example, send a message to a system administrator, containing a warning as to the invalid digital signature.

It is to be noted that, at the present time, public key operations are relatively slow, being of the order of 100 to 1000 times more slow than hash functions or symmetric key operations. If a Web Server were to be checking the digital signatures in respect of every document served, it will be appreciated that this might quickly become a performance bottleneck. To ameliorate this problem, it is possible to use dedicated hardware boards optimised for the checking of digital signatures. One example of such a board is the one produced by nCipher of Cambridge, United Kingdom. Each such board will typically allow the checking of several hundred digital signatures per second, with the possibility of daisy-chaining further boards as required.

As mentioned above, it is quite possible that there will be a number of parties who might wish to digitally sign one of 'their' documents. Each such party will have their own private key with which to perform the relevant encryption. It will thus be necessary to provide a means by which each digitally signed file can be associated with the relevant signing party such that the appropriate matched public key can be used for the digital signature authentication.

One example of a means by which each digitally signed file may be associated with the signing party is simply to attach a copy of the digital certificate of the signing party to the digitally signed file. Having regard to Figure 2, this might, for example, be performed in a further step following step 206. The well-known concept of the digital certificate, closely related to that of the digital signature, will not be discussed in any detail here. It will suffice to note that a digital certificate binds the identity of a party to the public key of that party and is itself signed by a third party, usually denoted a Trusted Third Party (TTP).

In this way, having regard to Figure 4, when a digitally signed file is retrieved in steps 402 and 404, the attached digital certificate would also be retrieved. The digital certificate will provide the identity of the signing party and the associated public key of the signing party. Having regard to Figure 5, this public key may then be used in
5 step 500, to obtain the hash of the digitally signed document as required in the authentication process.

If the digital certificate attached to the file is not the digital certificate of the signing party then the authentication will fail. It is possible to consider however that an
10 unauthorised third party manages to smuggle a digitally signed file onto the Web Server with a matched digital certificate. A subsidiary problem which therefore arises is the controlling of which parties are authorised to sign documents for storing on that particular Web Site.

15 A list of authorised signing parties may be constructed and stored on the Web Server; only the digital certificates of the authorised signing parties may be validly used. Since the next point of attack for an unauthorised third party would be to try and add a false 'authorised' signing party to the list, this list may itself be secured by signing it with the private key of the system administrator. In this way, the list can only be
20 read using the public key of the system administrator which ensures, as with the discussion of the stored documents above, that the list has not been tampered with and does in fact originate from the system administrator.

Another issue which may be of interest is the ensuring that documents with a limited
25 'life' are not served after a predetermined time or date. Having regard to Figure 2, this might be achieved, in a further step following step 206, through the attachment of an 'expiry time- or date-stamp' to the digitally signed file. To prevent this expiry time-stamp being compromised, the digitally signed document with the attached expiry time-stamp might itself be signed in a yet further step with, for example, the private
30 key of the system administrator.

Having regard to Figure 4, in this instance when the digitally signed document is retrieved, in steps 404 and 404, the digitally signed document would have the expiry

time-stamp attached and would be signed by the system administrator. In a further step then, the expiry time-stamp could first be retrieved through the decryption of the digitally signed document with the public key of the system administrator. In a yet further step, a check could then be performed to see if the relevant time or date had
5 been passed. If the relevant time or date had been passed then the document would not be served.

A simple application of this embodiment according to the invention will now be discussed. The Web Server illustrated in Figure 1 is taken to host a corporate Web
10 Site. The Web Server will typically be protected by a corporate firewall as discussed above. Public computers having an Internet connection and being suitably equipped with Web Browsers might then be used to view Web Pages on this corporate Web Site. As will be well known these Web Pages might typically be used to present information about the company to the world at large.

15 A first situation might be considered where the company posts a document in the form of a Web Page on its corporate Web Site. The document has been digitally signed using the private company key in accordance with the above discussion of Figures 2 and 3. A member of the public requests access to this document, typically
20 by clicking on the hyperlink associated with the document. In accordance with the above discussion of Figures 4,5 and 6, the Web Server carries out an authentication of the digital signature of the document. In this first situation the authentication is successfully carried out and the Web Page served to the member of the public making the request without further ado.

25 A second situation might now be considered where again the company posts a document in the form of a Web Page on its corporate Web Site. The document has been digitally signed using, for example a private company key in accordance with the above discussion of Figures 2 and 3. In this situation however, unbeknownst to
30 the corporate Web Site administrator, the corporate firewall has been compromised and an unauthorised third party has gained access to the Web Server. Using this access, the unauthorised third party has then proceeded to alter one or more of the Web pages stored on the Web Server. The alterations effected by this unauthorised

third party will depend on their motives for mounting such an attack; it is however unfortunately easy to conceive of a range of such motives from pranks to outright sabotage.

- 5 A member of the public might now be considered as requesting access to a document which has been altered by the unauthorised third party. In accordance with the above discussion of Figures 4,5 and 6, the Web Server carries out an authentication of the digital signature of the document. In this second situation the authentication will fail due to the mismatch in the hash of the document and the new hash of the document.

10

The Web Page will therefore not be served to the member of the public making the request. Crucially, it will therefore not be possible for the member of the public making the request to see the altered document at all.

- 15 As indicated above, if the Web Page altered to suit the motives of an unauthorised third party intruder were allowed to be served to the member of the public making the request, albeit with a warning that the document was 'untrustworthy', then damage could nonetheless be done to the company's business or reputation.

- 20 A third situation might now be considered. In this situation, again unbeknownst to the corporate Web Site administrator, the corporate firewall has been compromised and an unauthorised third party has gained access to the Web Server. Using this access the unauthorised third party has posted a forged document in the form of a Web Page on the corporate Web Site of the company. The document has been digitally signed
25 by the third party in accordance with the above discussion of Figures 2 and 3 but the private key used in the signing process was one selected by the unauthorised third party rather than that of the company.

- A member of the public might now be considered as requesting access to a document
30 which has been altered by the unauthorised third party. In accordance with the above discussion of Figures 4,5 and 6, the Web Server carries out an authentication of the digital signature of the document. In this third situation the authentication will again fail. An attempt to decrypt the digital signature with the company public key when

the digital signature was signed with an unauthorised third party private key will again cause a mismatch to occur in the hash of the document and the new hash of the document.

- 5 Yet again the Web Page will therefore not be served to the member of the public making the request and again, crucially, it will therefore not be possible for the member of the public making the request to see the altered document at all.

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Article 34

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CLAIMS

1. A server computer comprising:
means arranged to store one or more computer files;
5 means arranged to store one or more digital signatures;
each computer file having an associated digital signature;
means arranged to receive a request from at least one other computer for
access to at least one computer file stored on said server computer;
means arranged to retrieve the or each requested computer file;
10 means arranged to retrieve the digital signature associated with the or each
requested computer file;
means arranged to validate the digital signature associated with the or each
requested computer file; and
means arranged to deny said other computer access to the or each
15 requested computer file if the digital signature associated with the or each respective
requested computer file is invalid.
2. A server computer as claimed in claim 1 further comprising:
means arranged to store a list of approved computer file signing parties;
20 each computer file signing party having at least one associated signing key
with which to create digital signatures; and in which
said means arranged to validate the digital signature associated with the or
each requested computer file invalidates said digital signature if said digital signature
was created with a signing key not associated with an approved computer file
25 signing party.
3. A server computer as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 2 further comprising
a clock, wherein the or each computer file stored on said server computer has an
associated expiry date; such that:
30 said means arranged to validate the digital signature associated with the or
each requested computer file invalidates said digital signature if the current clock
date is later than the expiry date associated with the or each computer file.

20

4. A server computer arranged to store one or more computer files, one or more digital signatures, each computer file having an associated digital signature, said server computer being arranged to perform the operation of:

receiving a connection from another computer;

5 receiving a request from said other computer for access to at least one computer file stored on said server computer;

retrieving the or each requested computer file;

retrieving the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file;

10 validating the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file; and

denying said other computer access to the or each requested computer file if the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file is invalid.

15 5. A method of operating a server computer comprising:

receiving a request from at least one other computer for access to at least one computer file stored on said server computer; each said computer file having an associated unique digital signature stored on said server computer;

retrieving the or each requested computer file;

20 retrieving the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file;

validating the unique digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file; and

25 providing said other computer with access to the or each requested computer file only if the digital signature associated with the or each requested computer file is valid.

30 6. A computer program storage medium, said medium embodying computer readable code for loading into a computer and executable by said computer to perform the method according to claim 5.

ABSTRACT
SERVER COMPUTER

The problem of the vulnerability of electronic content stored on server
5 computers to alteration by unauthorised third parties is one which has become much
exacerbated with the advent of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Present day
approaches, including approaches based on digital signature techniques, allow for the
checking of content transmitted over communications networks to, for example,
client computers, to establish if tampering by unauthorised third parties has occurred.
10 Such approaches all suffer from the disadvantage that any content which has been
tampered with is still transmitted over the network to the client computer before such
a check takes place. According to the invention however, a server computer storing
computer files, each computer file having an associated unique digital signature,
receiving requests for access to one or more such computer files, only allows access
15 to the or each computer file if their associated digital signatures are valid. Thus, if a
computer file has been tampered with by an unauthorised third party, the digital
signature associated with that computer file will prove to be invalid when checked
and the server computer will not serve the computer file at all. In this way, a
computer file that has been tampered with can never leave the server computer,
20 much improving the security of the stored computer files.

Fig.1A.

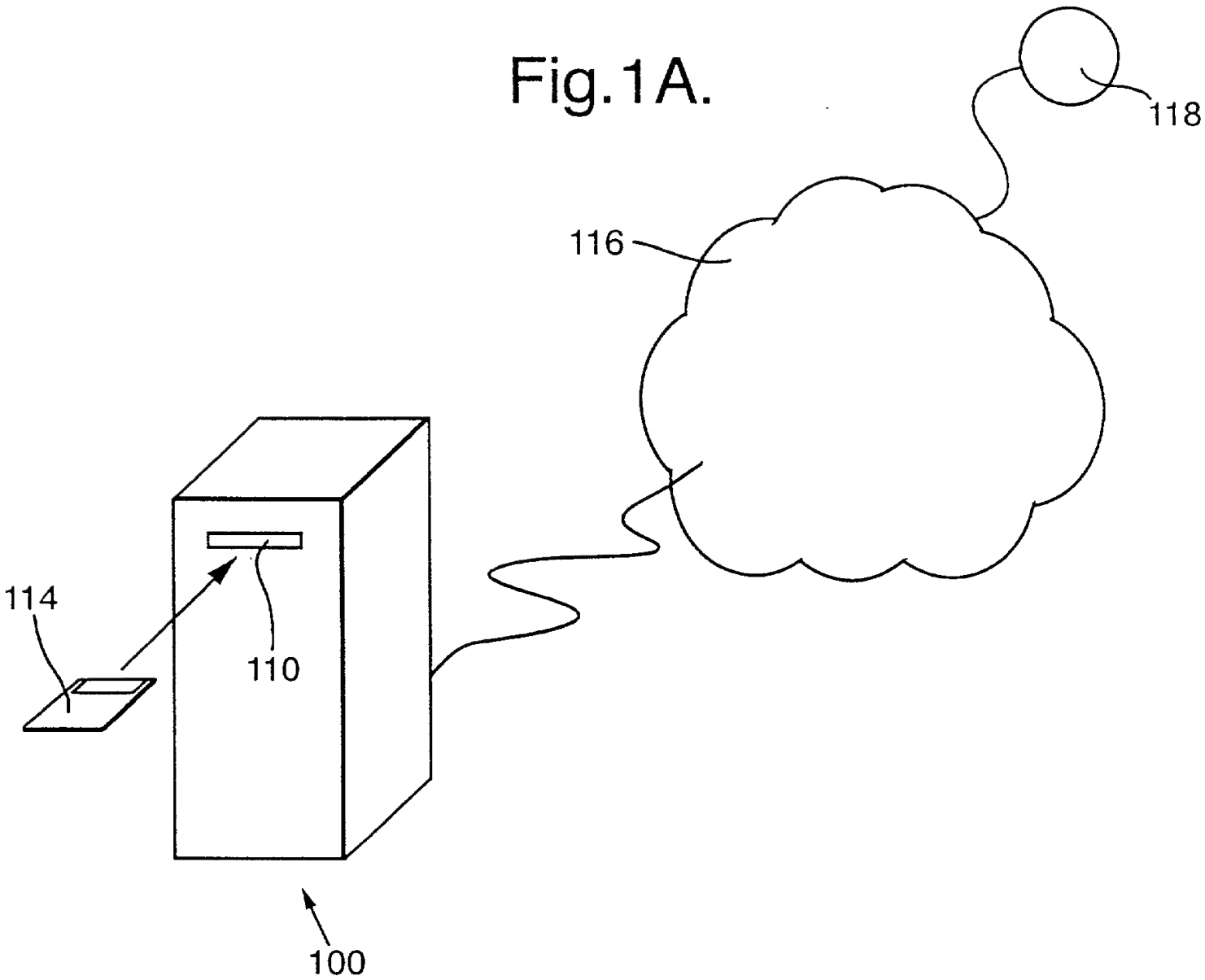


Fig.1B.

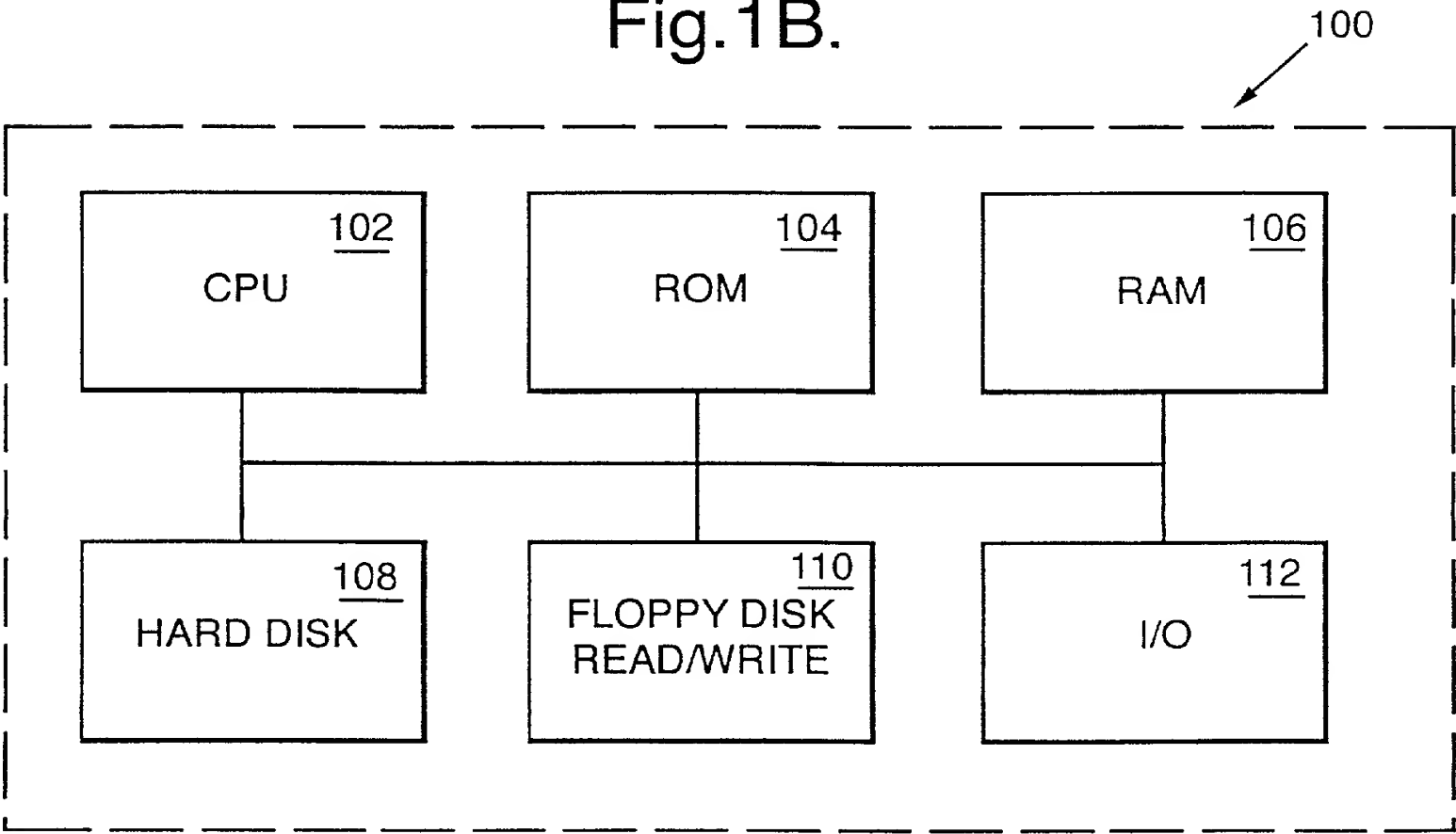


Fig.2..

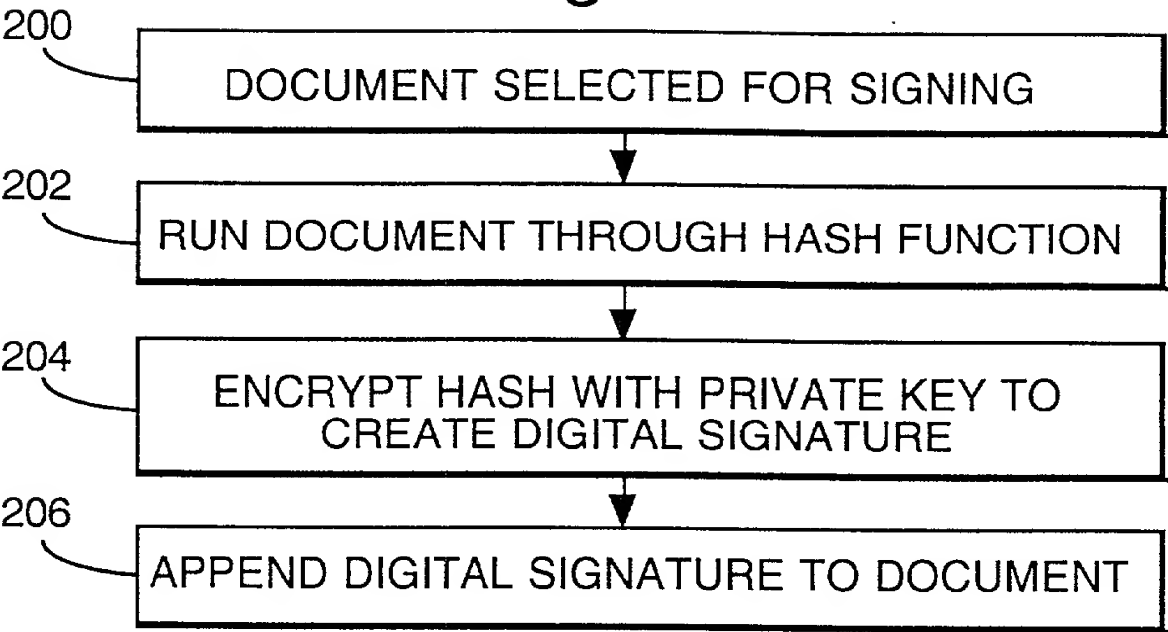


Fig.3.

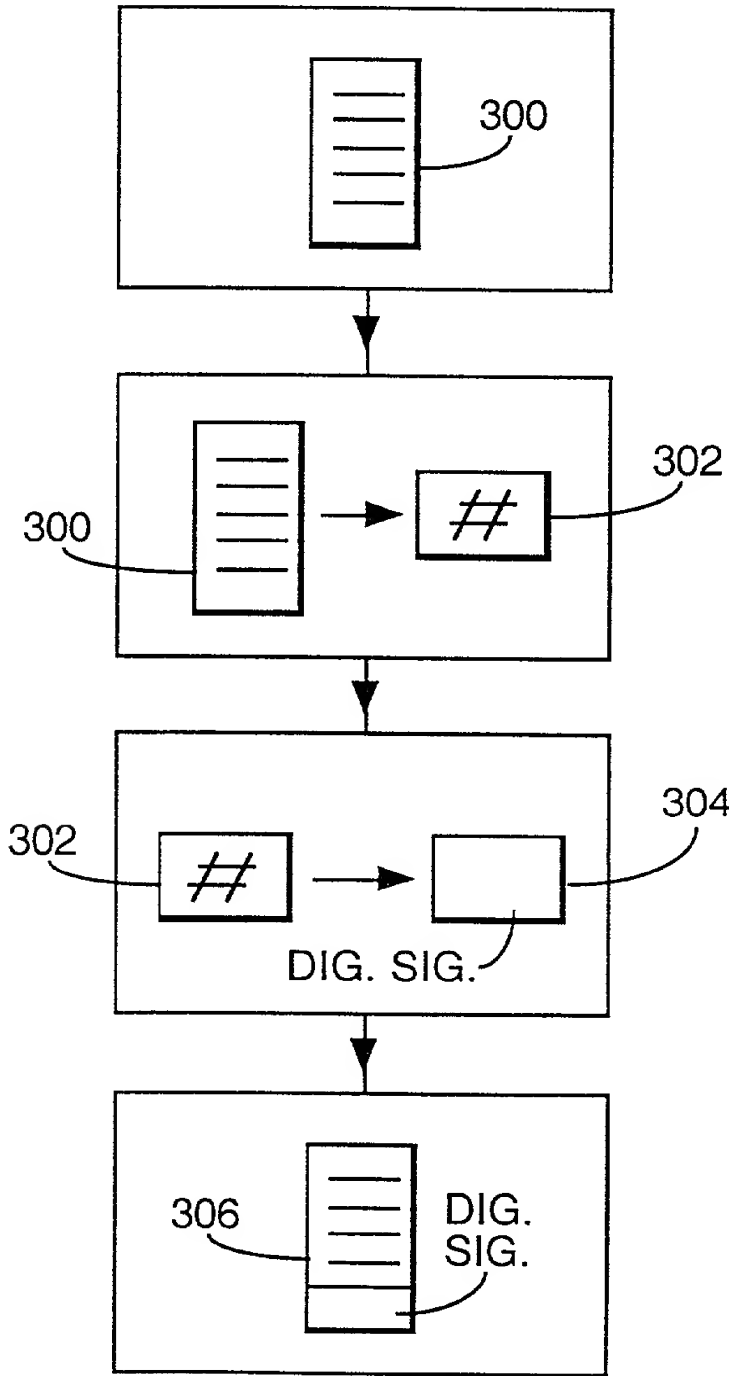


Fig.4.

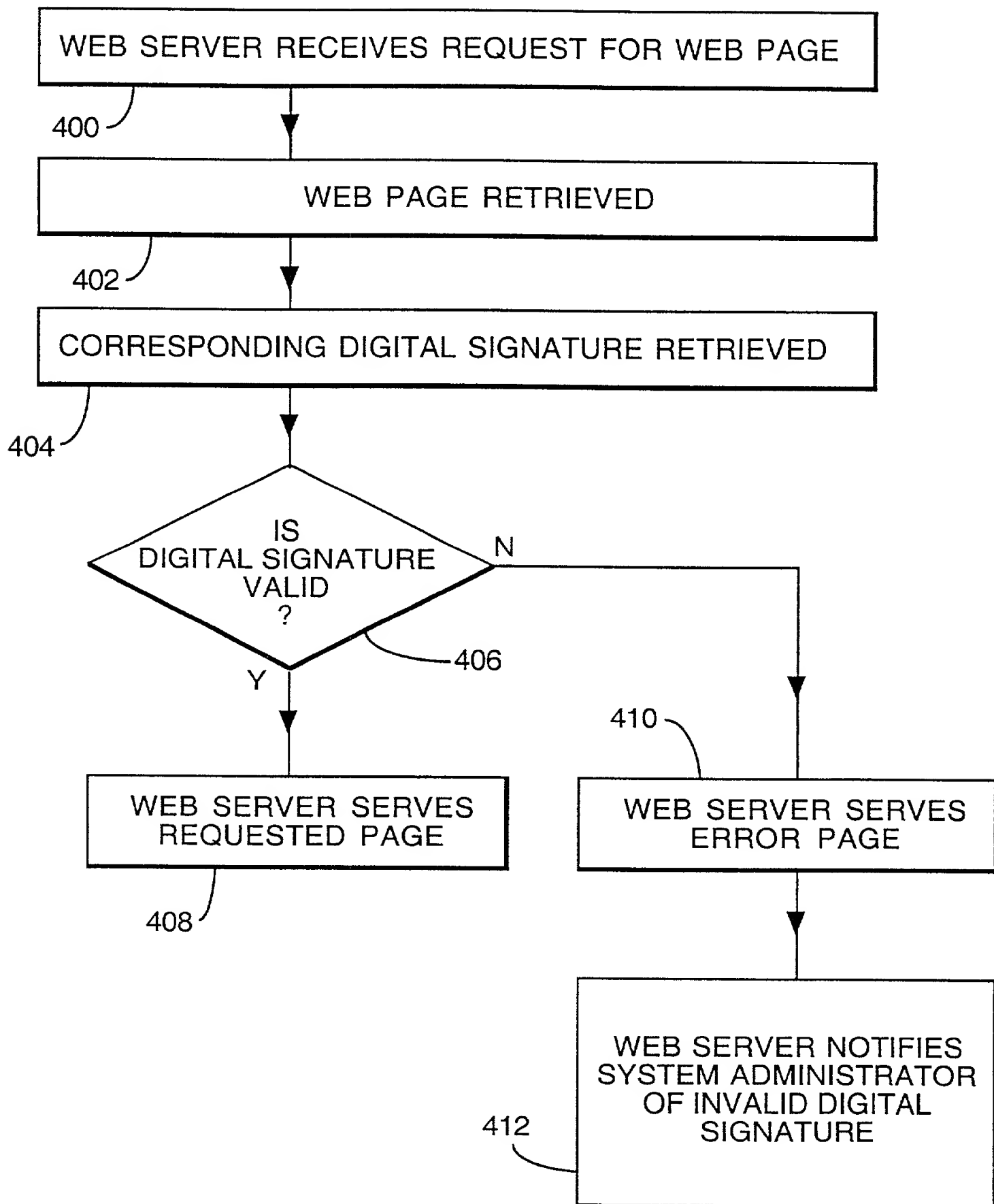
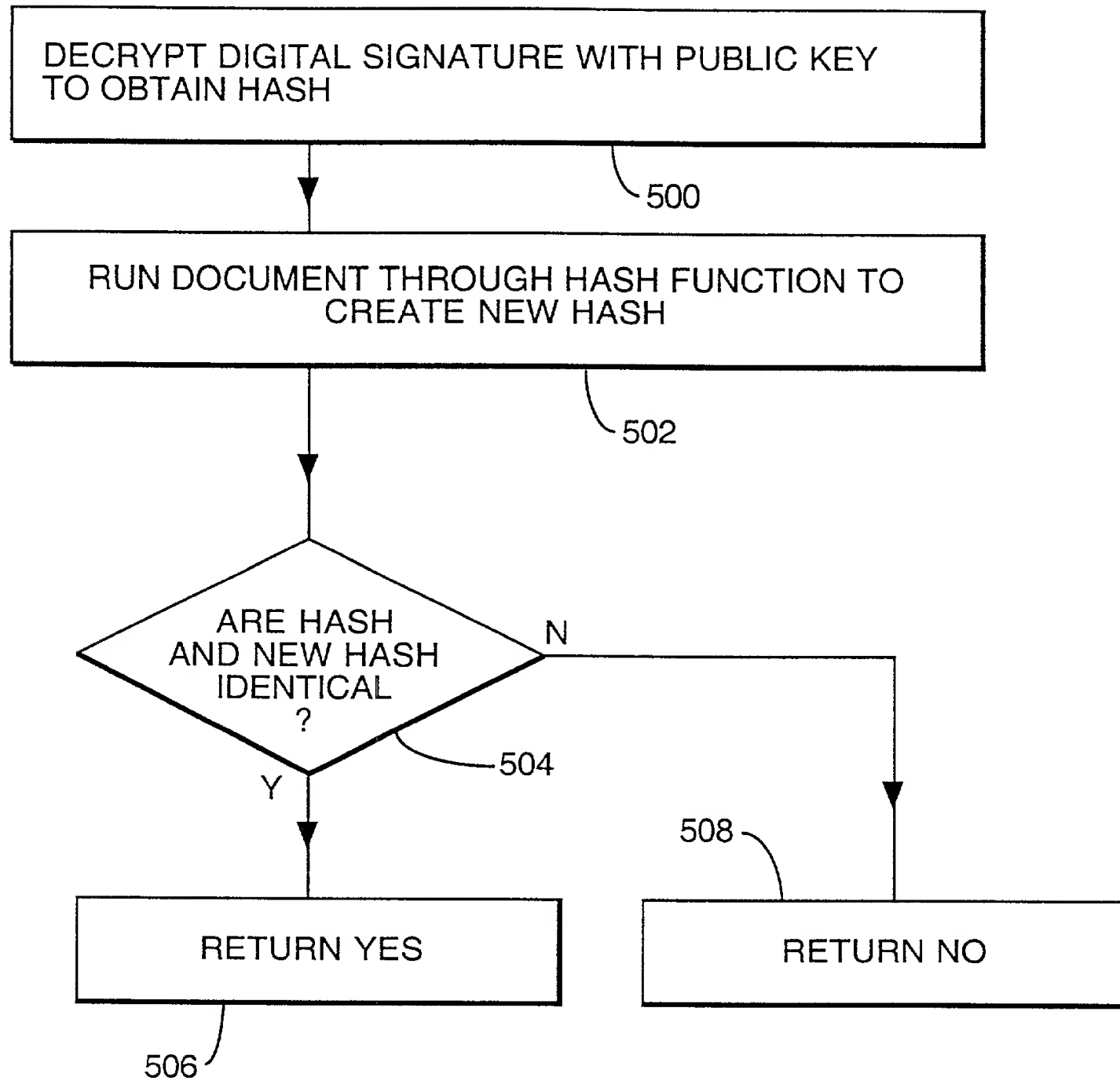
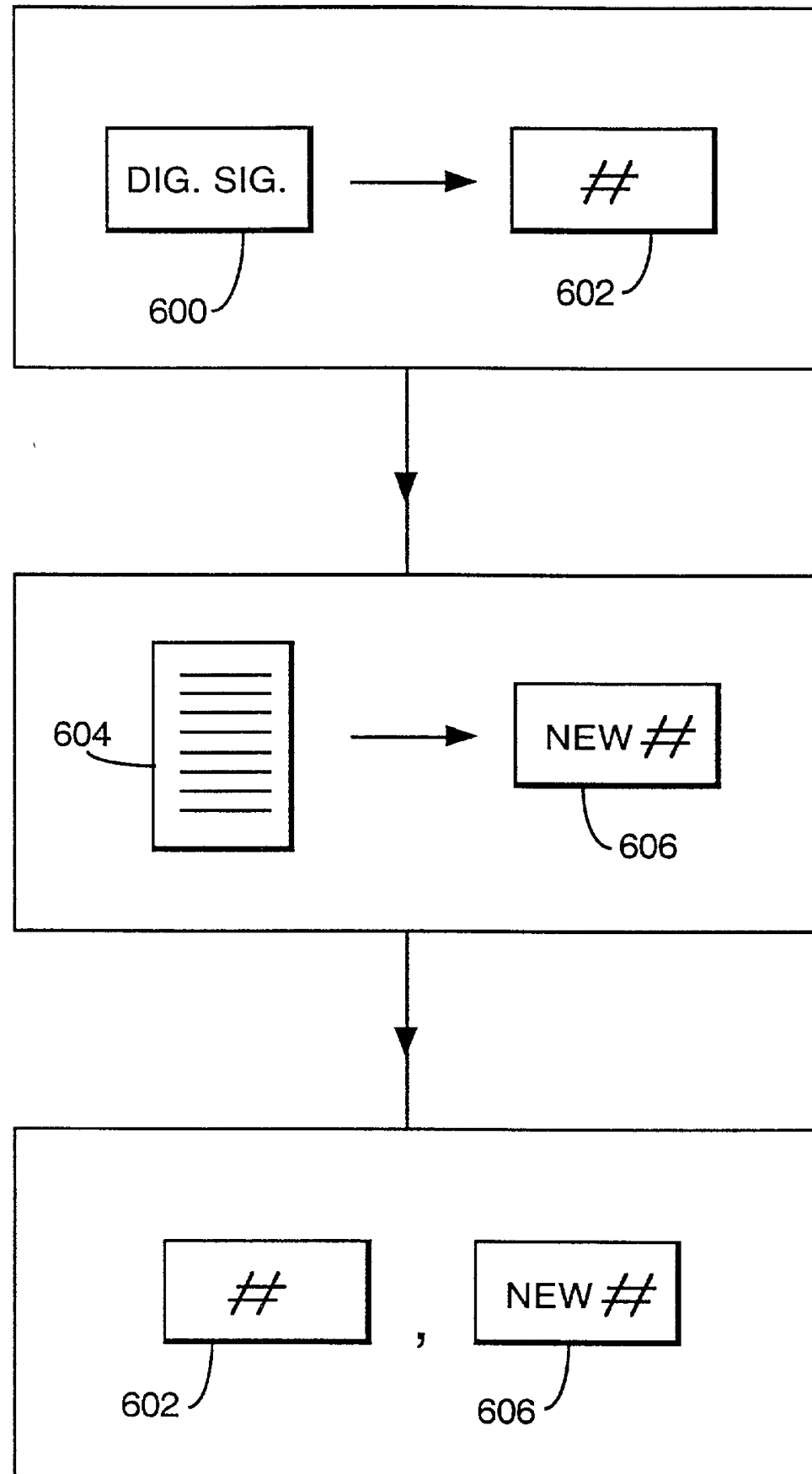


Fig.5.



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Fig.6.



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Nixon & Vanderhye P.C. (10/99)
(Domestic Non-Assigned/Foreign)

**RULE 63 (37 C.F.R. 1.63)
DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
FOR PATENT APPLICATION
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

SERVER COMPUTER

the specification of which (check applicable box(es)):

- ☐ is attached hereto
☐ was filed on

as U.S. Application Serial No.

(Atty Dkt. No.

☒ was filed as PCT International application No.

PCT/GB00/01078

on 22 March 2000

and (if applicable to U.S. or PCT application) was amended on

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.56. I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119/365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed or, if no priority is claimed, before the filing date of this application:

Priority Foreign Application(s):

Application Number

9907442.9

99305557.3

Country
GREAT BRITAIN
EUROPE

Day/Month/Year Filed

31 March 1999

13 July 1999

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number

Date/Month/Year Filed

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120/365 of all prior United States and PCT international applications listed above or below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in such prior applications in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior applications and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Prior U.S./PCT Application(s):

Application Serial No.

Day/Month/Year Filed

Status: patented
pending, abandoned

PCT/GB00/01078

22 March 2000

PENDING

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon. And on behalf of the owner(s) hereof, I hereby appoint **NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C., 1100 North Glebe Rd., 8th Floor, Arlington, VA 22201-4714, telephone number (703) 816-4000 (to whom all communications are to be directed)**, and the following attorneys thereof (of the same address) individually and collectively owner's/owners' attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and with the resulting patent: Arthur R. Crawford, 25327; Larry S. Nixon, 25640; Robert A. Vanderhye, 27076; James T. Hosmer, 30184; Robert W. Faris, 31352; Richard G. Besha, 22770; Mark E. Nusbaum, 32348; Michael J. Keenan, 32106; Bryan H. Davidson, 30254; Stanley C. Spooner, 27393; Leonard C. Mitchard, 29009; Duane M. Byers, 33363; Jeffry H. Nelson, 30481; John R. Lastova, 33149; H. Warren Burnam, Jr., 29366; Thomas E. Byrne, 32205; Mary J. Wilson, 32955; J. Scott Davidson, 33489; Alan M. Kagen, 36178; Robert A. Molan, 29834; B. J. Sadoff, 36663; James D. Berquist, 34776; Updeep S. Gill, 37334; Michael J. Shea, 34725; Donald L. Jackson, 41090; Michelle N. Lester, 32331; Frank P. Presta, 19828; Joseph S. Presta, 35329. I also authorize Nixon & Vanderhye to delete any attorney names/numbers no longer with the firm and to act and rely solely on instructions directly communicated from the person, assignee, attorney, firm, or other organization sending instructions to Nixon & Vanderhye on behalf of the owner(s).

1. Inventor's Signature: T. Wright

Date: 6-Apr-2000

Inventor:

1-00

TREVOR

WRIGHT

GB

(first)

MI

(last)

(citizenship)

Residence: (city)

IPSWICH

(state/country)

GREAT BRITAIN

GB3

Post Office Address:

15 DITCHINGHAM GROVE, RUSHMERE ST. ANDREW, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

(Zip Code)

IP5 1WE

2. Inventor's Signature: N. Tedeschi

Date: 6-April-2000

Inventor:

2-00

NIGEL

TEDESCHI

GB

(first)

MI

(last)

(citizenship)

Residence: (city)

IPSWICH

(state/country)

GREAT BRITAIN

GB3

Post Office Address:

32 WOLTON ROAD, KESGRAVE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

(Zip Code)

IP5 3RE IP5 2YI

FOR ADDITIONAL INVENTORS, check box ☐ and attach sheet with same information and signature and date for each.